

The Citizen came out two days late last week owing to the breaking down of the press. Every effort will be made to have it sent out promptly hereafter. If you do not get your paper write to The Citizen, and the manager will find out why you don't get it.

IDEAS.

Ancient proverbs on the walls of the restaurant in the Wartburg castle in Germany, translated from the German:  
A cheerful guest is a burden to no body.  
Hunger is the best cook that ever was or ever will be.  
If you lend money to a friend you will easily acquire an enemy.  
Sharp swords cut deeply,—sharp tongues deeper.  
When the hen crows and the cock is silent, evil lies before the house.  
Let everyone sweep in front of his own door—then he has used his broom enough.  
Let him write his own mistakes on paper—that will make him wise.

FROM THE WIDE WORLD

On September 28, a plot to kill the Czar of Russia was discovered, and a number of persons implicated were arrested.  
It is announced that next Easter the Czar will issue an order giving complete religious liberty to Russians. At present those who do not belong to the national Russian church, the Greek Catholic church,—are deprived of various rights and privileges, as of building church and school houses and receiving converts.  
On September 29, Secretary Taft proclaimed the government of Cuba by the United States for the present, until order and a new government can be established there. Many warships with marines are already in Cuban waters, and transports are bringing soldiers from the United States. Word of loyalty to the government established by Taft comes from all parts of the island and most of the Cubans seem well pleased at the prospect for peace and prosperity.  
A law has been made in China that all growing, importing and using of opium is to be stopped within the next ten years. This will be a great step forward and upward for China. Could not the United States do something like that with whiskey?

IN OUR OWN COUNTRY.

The republicans nominated Charles E. Hughes of New York City for governor of New York State on September 26. The democrats nominated William R. Hearst for governor of New York on September 27. The latter nomination was the more interesting and it seems likely that Hearst may be the next governor of New York, altho the present governor, Higgins, is a republican. Hearst is the owner of several of the largest city daily papers in the country, in New York, Chicago and San Francisco. His papers are to some extent "yellow journals," and yet they have much good in them. They take the side of the common people and advise and teach them, not only about politics, but also about health, temperance and morality. Hearst was candidate for mayor of New York City in the last election and was probably elected, but McCallan, son of the Civil War General, with his political machinery succeeded in having the ballots counted falsely so that he was declared elected. Every attempt to have the ballots counted again was stopped after a few had been opened and it was seen that Hearst had more and McCallan less than had been reported. Hearst was nominated for governor on an independent ticket a little while ago and now with the solid democratic vote added seems likely to win.  
The latest returns from Arkansas indicate that nine more counties have been added to the prohibition territory of that state, making now a total of sixty four counties out of seventy five, or four-fifths of the total area of the commonwealth. Returns from the county clerks of Missouri show that thirty-nine counties of the state are now without saloons; that the total vote cast in thirty-seven recent county local option contests was 45,973 for and 31,489 against prohibition; that fourteen other counties have the liquor question either ordered to vote or under consideration, and that the official statistics for liquor sellers show that the three cities of St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph have 3.37 saloons out of a total of 4,642 for the entire state, or, in other words, two and a half times the number of dram shops that may be found in all the rest of the commonwealth.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

School trustees are to be elected in all the school districts in the state, Saturday, October 6. Will they be all good ones?  
On October 1, Judge R. Frank Peak of the Henry County Court decided that the state "County Unit Law" is illegal. According to this law an election may be held in a county to decide whether the county shall be "wet" or "dry" and if the county votes "dry" then all saloons are kept out of the county. The liquor business of the state, of course, hates this law and is trying to overthrow it. On June 16, 1906, Henry county voted itself "dry" under the county unit law and the liquor dealers have succeeded in having the law declared unconstitutional in the county court. The case is now to be taken to a higher court and we hope the decision will be reversed.  
The following names make up the list of democratic candidates for nomination at the democratic primary election on November 6:  
For United States Senator—James B. McCreary and J. C. W. Beckham.  
For Governor—S. W. Hager and N. B. Hays.  
For Lieutenant Governor—South Trimble.

THE HOPE OF KENTUCKY.

It is pretty well settled what sort of people we grown folks are to be, and what sort of things we will do. If we are bad most of us will not become much better. If we are good we are pretty apt to stay so. But the hope of our state is in its children. If they are taught right and trained right they may become far better than we are.

Next Saturday a school trustee must be elected in every school district in the state. The school trustees make the school and the school makes the children. Do you want the children to become better and happier men and women than the older people are? Then get the best man in your district for school trustee. He should be a father,—know what it means to have children of his own to be educated. He should have had a good schooling himself, so as to know what a good teacher is and what he ought to teach.

He should be kind, generous and honest. No man with a suspicion of "graft" or dishonesty about him, no man who is stingy with his own or other people's money when it is needed for the children, no man who has not a warm interest in getting all the children to school and having his school the best in the county—is fit to be a school trustee. And no one is fit to be a father who will not go and vote for the best man he knows to be trustee of the school to which his children go.

For Attorney General—Lillard Carter and J. K. Hendricks.  
For Auditor—Henry Bosworth.  
For Secretary of the State—Hubert Vireland.  
For Treasurer—Ruby Laffoon.  
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—E. A. Gallion and M. O. Winfrey.  
For Commissioner of Agriculture—R. C. Crenshaw and J. W. Newman.  
For Clerk of Court of Appeals—John B. Chenaunt.

J. J. HILL'S SPEECH.—Continued.

Keep the Boys on the Farm is His Advice.

Agriculture, in the most intelligent meaning of the term, is something almost unknown in the United States. We have a light scratching of the soil and the gathering of all it can be made to yield by the most rapidly exhaustive methods. In manufactures we have come to consider small economies so carefully that the difference of a fraction of a cent, the utilization of a by-product of something formerly consigned to the scrap heap, makes the difference between a profit and a bankruptcy. In farming we are satisfied with a small yield at the expense of the most rapid soil deterioration.

When we have added to the national export trade \$500,000,000 a year, the country rings with self-congratulation, and we ask the plaudits of the world. If a process for extracting metallic wealth from bricks were discovered to-morrow, such as to assure the country an added volume of \$1,000,000,000 in wealth every year, the nation would talk of nothing else. Yet these things would be but trifles compared with the possibilities of agricultural development in the United States. The official estimated value of all the farm products of the country last year was \$6,415,000,000. Discount that for high prices and generally favorable conditions by 20 per cent. and over \$5,000,000,000 remains. It is also officially recorded that the appropriated farm area of the United States is a little less than one-half is under cultivation. Utilize the other half, and without any change whatever in method, the output would be practically doubled. Change the methods only a little, not high class intensive farming but to agriculture as far advanced as that of those other countries which have made the most progress, and without any addition whatever to the existing cultivated farm area, the product an acre would be doubled. We should be able, by directing surplus population to the land and by the adoption of a system of culture in full operation elsewhere, greatly increase this minimum present yield of \$5,000,000,000 per annum of farm products. That is we may add \$10,000,000,000 or \$15,000,000,000 every year to the national wealth if we so choose. And this is only a beginning.

There are three essentials to any agriculture worthy of the name. The first is rotation of crops. Our low yield is due to the antiquated system, all too prevalent, of raising the same crop indefinitely on the same land, until it has been worn out or so reduced that the owner is in danger of poverty. Even without fertilizing, the yield of a given area may be immensely increased and its productive diversion preserved from exhaustion merely by the restorative variety of change which seems to be a law of all living things. The second method of increasing yield and preserving soil productivity—the more liberal use of fertilizing material, such as is possible where farms are of small size and cattle are kept—gives abundant evidence of the extraordinary results that may be obtained. The third factor in improvement, better tillage, is most interesting of all, because it opens up unmeasured possibilities. We no more know what is the maximum food bearing capacity of the earth or any small portion of its surface than we do the rate at which people will be able to travel a century from now. But what has been done is sufficiently startling. A population of 45,000,000 people in Japan is supported on 19,000 cultivated square miles, aided by the food products obtained from the sea. This is intensive cultivation in Japan is truly intensive—that is it is no longer even highly developed farming, but market gardening. As we approach that science the shelter of plants from frost

and unfavorable elements, and treatment of grains and vegetables by separate planting and individual nurture, all limitations upon earth's bounty appear to recede afar. From two and seven-tenths acres in the suburbs of Paris there have been grown in a single season 250,000 pounds of vegetables. A market gardener of Paris declares that all food, animal and vegetable, required for the 3,500,000 persons of two great departments could be grown by methods already in use, on the 3,250 square miles of gardens surrounding the city.

It can be shown that an average of two persons or more can be supported on every acre of tillable land by the highest form of intensive farming. But dismissing this as unnecessary, it has been shown that people like those of Belgium today, not an Oriental race, accustomed to a standard of living and of labor inapplicable to us, not living in virtual serfdom, like that of Russia, but an industrious, fairly intelligent and exceedingly comfortable agricultural community, raised from the soil food enough for the needs of 490 persons to the square mile. Adopting provisionally that ratio as a point of departure, the actual ratio of area to the population gives a figure considerably higher even than this, the 414,498,487 acres of improved farm land in the United States on the date of the last official report, an area materially enlarged by the present time, would support in comfort 217,250,405 people, enabling them at the same time to raise considerable food for export and to engage in necessary manufacturing employments. Applying the same ratio to the entire acreage of farm lands within the United States, both improved and unimproved, we find that at the same date 828,591,774 acres, the population indicated as able to live with comfort and prosperity on the actually existing agricultural area of this country, under an intelligent system and a fairly competent, but by no means highly scientific method of culture, rises to 642,046,823. The conclusion is that if not another acre were to be redeemed from the wilderness, if the soil were treated kindly and intelligently and if industry were distributed duly and popular attention was concentrated upon the best possible utilization of the one unfailing national resource, there would be produced all necessary food for the wants of in round numbers, 650,000,000 people.

(To be continued.)

State Development Convention.  
In Winchester, Ky., on Oct. 10, 11, and 12 is to be held a great convention for discussing ways and means of improving and developing the industries and commerce of the state. It would be a good thing both for the state and for the communities where the citizens come if delegates from them all should be present. Any one who desires further information about reduced railroad rates, program, etc., by writing to the secretary, P. J. Altizer, Winchester, Ky.

Lightning Sours Milk.  
To many persons the curdling of milk in a thunder storm is a mysterious and unintelligible phenomenon. Yet the whole process, really, is simple and natural.

Milk, like most other substances, contains millions of bacteria. The milk bacteria that in a day or two, under natural conditions would cause the fluid to sour, are peculiarly susceptible to electricity. Electricity in spirits and invigorates them, affecting them as alcohol, cocaine or strong tea affect men. And under the current's influence they fall to work with amazing energy, and instead of taking a couple of days to sour the milk they accomplish the task completely in a half-hour.

It is not the thunder in a storm that sours milk; it is the electricity in the air that does it. With an electric battery it is easy, on the same principle, to sour the freshest milk. A strong current excites the microbes to super-microbic exertions, and in a few minutes they do a job that under ordinary conditions would take them a couple of days.  
Employers of labor regret that electricity has not a similar effect on workmen. They say that if it had they would use a good deal of it surreptitiously.—[Courier-Journal.]

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THE EDITOR'S COLUMN.

Gold Mines  
are of no value until some one discovers them and begins to dig out the gold. Many readers of the Citizen do not get half the gold out of it that is there, because they do not read thru the table of contents or look thru the paper to see what is in it besides the news of their neighborhood.  
Are you using those fine cooking recipes of Mrs. Hill's in the "Home column"? Are you watching for Prof. Mason's articles on Cow Peas and Soy Beans? Are you reading that great speech of Hill's that might make a new, rich state out of Kentucky if people would read it and act upon it. And this is not half of what is in one paper. There are some men to whom one issue will be worth more than a hundred dollars,—if they will read it and then act.

Our subscribers are rushing in their dollars to get those premiums. One man whose paper was paid for until next January, came in last Saturday and paid another dollar for another year ahead so he could get "The Good News in Story and Song."

Premiums for New Subscriptions.

For every dollar paid for a year's subscription to The Citizen for one who has not previously been a subscriber, any one of the following premiums will be given. If the subscriber lives outside of Berea, the premium will be mailed to him when money is paid or as soon thereafter as possible.  
1. The Trapper Pocket Knife. This is a very popular seventy-five cent knife with two strong blades of razor steel. It wins the heart of every man who sees it, and several have wanted to buy one from us. We cannot sell it for less than seventy-five cents, but will give the knife and The Citizen for one year, to new subscribers for \$1.00.  
2. Good sewing scissors, six inches long, costing the same as the knives. A splendid offer for any woman who needs a good pair of scissors or small shears.  
3. Choice (of all) Renewal Premiums offered. Should some new subscribers not care for knives or scissors, they can have their choice of all the fine books and beautiful pictures offered for renewals of subscriptions to The Citizen.

Premiums for Prompt Renewals.

For every dollar paid for the renewal of a subscription to The Citizen, within one month of the date to which the subscription has been paid, any one of the following premiums will be given at the Citizen office, or sent by mail, postpaid to the address of the subscriber, or any other address he may give:

BOOKS.

The Good News in Song and Story.  
This is a pretty, well bound book of 400 pages, containing the New Testament (authorized version) 125 of the best known and finest gospel hymns, and fifteen secular songs for home, and social and patriotic occasions, and over thirty scripture selections especially good for concert or responsive reading in home or church. This is a very popular book, and it would be well if all our mountain churches and Sunday schools could be supplied with copies of it.

PICTURES.

Here we give a large list of beautiful pictures in fine colors, any of which is well worth framing and hanging on the wall of your best room. Space forbids a description of the picture such as we should like to give, but we give the subject and a few words of explanation:  
PICTURES 7 by 5 INCHES.  
So Near and Yet So Far. Two kittens watching a mouse in a trap, where they cannot reach it. An Autumn Evening. Beautiful landscape with river, bank, trees and sunset clouds.  
PICTURES 5 1-2 by 8 INCHES.

The Visitor. One nice old lady with sunbonnet in her lap talks to her neighbor who is knitting. Fine old-fashioned scene. A Serious Case. The old colored doctor is holding the pulse of little pickaninny, who sits on her old mammy's lap. Very characteristic. The Evening Chapter. A fine looking old gentleman sits in his easy chair and reads from the Bible just as it begins to get dark.

A Dead Dollar

Is the Dollar you hide away; which earns you nothing; which is very likely to "turn up missing" some day without a moment's warning.

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